NUMB. II.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences: AND *Pennsylvania Gazette.*

To be continued Weekly. *The 2d of the 11th Month*, 1728.

ABA

IN our first Paper We gave our Readers a Philosophical Disquisition on the Letter *A*, as an Introduction to the *Universal Instructor*, We now proceed to the Exposition of Words; and in a Paper or two more, we design to begin to treat of Things; so that by our News, (which already meets with a very generous Encouragement by Way of Subscription) we hope to give Satisfaction to our ingenious Readers, and an innocent Diversion for their leisure Hours.

ABACTOR, a barbarous *Latin* Word retain'd in our Dictionaries, as a Law Term, tho' never yet naturaliz'd, nor its Idea agreed on.

Literally it imports the same with *Abigeus*, or as others write it, *Abigevus*, or *Abigens*; form'd of *Abigo*, I drive away, *q. d.* a Driver of Cattle.

Technically it is us'd to denote a Thief, but with something particular in the manner of his Crime, to distinguish from the *Latin* Word *Furtum*, or common Theft. 'Tis generally suppos'd to be one who steals, or drives off Cattle, by Herds or great Numbers. Thus *Bracton* a famous Lawyer makes Use of it.

Others will have *Abactors* to be strictly those who drive away Cattle openly by Force.

But the Distinction of *Fur* a Thief, and *Abactor*, has now no Place among us.

Among Physicians, in old Time, *Abactus* was us'd for a Miscarriage procur'd by Art or Force of Medicines, in Contradistinction to *Aborsus* a natural Miscarriage incident to Women. But our modern Physicians know no such Distinction. [*See a curious Description of the Causes and Cure of Abortion in our following Papers.*]

ABACUS, among the Ancients, was a kind of Cupboard or Buffet.

In this Sense, *Livy*, describing the Luxury into which the *Romans* degenerated after the Conquest of *Asia*, says, They had their *Abaci* Beds, plated over with Gold.

The Word is *Latin*, but form'd from the *Greek*, *abax*, which among that People signify'd the same Thing. *Guichart* derives it from an *Hebrew* Word, signifying to be elevated, lifted up, or rais'd; and supposes its primary Signification to be a high Shelf, or other Convenience for Things to be laid upon out of the way.

Abacus was particularly us'd among Mathematicians, for a little Table strew'd o'er with Dust, on which they drew their Schemes and Figures. And hence the

Abacus Pythagoricus, a Table of Numbers, contriv'd for the ready learning of the Principles of Arithmetick was denominated from its Inventor *Pythagoras*.

Hence also from an Agreement in Point of Use, the Names *Abacus* and *Abaco*, are us'd among the *English* and *Italians* for an Alphabet, or A, B, C, &c.

The *Abacus Pythagoricus*, in all Probability was no other than our Multiplication-Table.

ABAFT is a Word used in the Sea-Language, denotes the *Stern*, or Hinderpart of a Vessel, called also *Aft*.

The *Stern*, strictly speaking, is only the Outside, *Abaft* includes both Inside and Out.

ABALIENATIO, in the *Roman* Law, is a Term scarce us'd in any *English* Writer; tho' our Dictionaries would pass it for *English*. Indeed it is not common among *Latins*. The usual Term among them is *Alienatio*, and in our Language *Alienation*.

ABAPTISTON, or *ANABAPTISTON*, a Name anciently given to an Instrument in Chirurgery, by the Modern Writers called a *Trepan*, *Mediolus*, *Terebra*, *Terebellum*, and *Trasine*. Which see explain'd hereafter.

ABA

The Word is a meer Stranger in our Language. It seems to be one of those Exoticks (that is, foreign Words) imported by the Dictionaries, and never taken Notice of but by themselves.

ABARTICULATION, in *Anatomy*, is represented by *Blanchard*, and other *Lexicographers*, [that is Lexicon or Dictionary Writers] to be a good Constitution of the Bones, whereby they become dispos'd to move strongly and readily.

ABASING, literally denotes the taking down a Thing, or bringing it lower.

In this Sense the Word is used at Sea; where to *abase* a Flag, is to lower, or take it in, as a Token of Submission, or Inferiority.

By an Ordonnance of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, the Captains are peremptorily enjoin'd, rather to perish than abase the Royal Flag.

ABATEMENT in Law, is us'd for the defeating or overthrowing of a *Writ*, *Appeal*, or the like.

Thus *the Abatement of a Writ* is the frustrating, or setting it aside, by some Exception alledg'd and made good against it. Such Exception may be taken either to the Matter as insufficient; or to the Allegations as uncertain; as where one of the Parties or a Place are misnamed; or to some Variation between the *Writ* and *Record*, or to the Uncertainty of the *Writ*, * *Count*, or *Declaration*; or to divers other Particulars. Upon any of which, the Defendant may pray that the *Writ*, or *Plaint* may *abate*: *that is*, that the Plaintiff's Suit may cease for that Time.

So we read in *Staundford*, *The Appeal abates by Covin*, that is, the Accusation is defeated by Deceit.--- In the Old Law-Books, to *abate a Castle*, or Fortlet, is interpreted to beat it down.

Abatement is also an irregular Entry upon Lands, or Tenements, left vacant by their former Possessor; and not yet laid hold on by the next Heir.

As he that puts out the Possessor, is said to *disseize*, so he that interposes, or steps in between the former Possessor and his Heir, is said to *abate*.

Coke on *Littleton*, distinguishes between *Abatement* and *Intrusion*; but the new Book of Entries renders *Abatement* by *Intrusion*.

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* Count *is a* Law-Term, *signifying the* Original Declaration *in a* Real Action, *as the* Declaration *is in* a Personal One.

A Real Action *being that whereby the Demandant claims a Title to Lands, or Tenements, Rents or Commons, in* Fee-Simple, Fee-Tail, *or for Life.*

Personal Action, *is that which one Man hath against another, on Account of a Contract for Money or Goods, or of an Offence done by him, or some other Person, for whose Fact he is answerable.*

Fee-Simple, *is that whereof we are* seiz'd *to us and our Heirs for ever.* Fee-Tail general *is, where Land is given a Man and the Heirs of his Body; so that if a Man* seiz'd *of such Land by such Gift, marry one or more Wives and have no Issue by them and at length marry another, by whom he hath Issue, this Issue shall inherit the Land.* Fee-Tail Special, *is, where a Man and his Wife are* seiz'd *of Lands to them and the Heirs of their two Bodies, because in this Case, the Wife dying without Issue, and he marrying another by whom he hath Issue, this Issue cannot inherit the Land, it being especially given to such Heirs,* &c.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

We have Advice from *London* of the following Cheat lately diſcover'd; a ſober young Man a Hoſier in *Fen-church-ſtreet*, who was a Stranger to the Tricks of the Town, being lately ſet up in his Trade, had ſome urgent Buſineſs over *Moorfields*, on a very rainy Day, and coming to a Kennel, where it was ſome Difficulty to paſs, there ſtood a Woman well dreſs'd, deſigning to get over; the young Man perceiving that Madam could not eaſily paſs, offered his Service to help her over; and going on a little while, Madam complements him thus, *Sir, I am infinitely obliged to you for your Civility, if you'll be pleaſed to walk into my Houſe, which is hard by, and ſtay till the Rain is over, you ſhall be very welcome.* The young Man thinking it might be a Means of gaining a new Acquaintance, and ſerving himſelf in his Buſineſs, conſents, and goes in with her. No ſooner they enter, but ſhe ſays to a Man ſtanding at their Entrance, *My Dear, I ſhould have been wet to the Skin, and not been able to have got home, if this Gentleman had not aſſiſted me, and I have made bold to invite him in till the Rain is over: I hope you will not be angry with me, My Dear.*

Sir, your humble Servant, (replies the pretended Husband, careſſing him at a great Rate) *I am infinitely obliged to you for your kind Aſſiſtance to my Wife; pray ſit down.* Accordingly the young Man ſeeing it rain ſtill very hard, conſented; and upon many formal Intreaties, was prevailed upon to walk up into the Dining-Room, to dry himſelf. A Dram was preſently fetch'd, and offer'd; the pretended Husband was full of Complements, and nothing too good for our young Hoſier. After ſome Time, our Spark was left alone with Madam, and had not been long ſo, but ſhe ſets up a hideous Screech, as if ſhe had been a Murdering. Upon which ruſh up ſeveral Fellows with the pretended Husband, and Madam, in a ſeeming Agony, cries out, *The Villain would have raviſh'd me! The Villain would have raviſh'd me!* and then falls into a Swoon. The young Man pleads his Innocence in vain, and the pretended Husband ſwears, ſtorms, heccors, and threatens Revenge for the Damage done to his Wife, and cries out to ſend for a Conſtable.

The young Man affrighted, and amazed at the Villany, finding himſelf entrapp'd among bad Hands, thought it the only Way to make the beſt of a bad Market, and rather than go before a Magiſtrate, which he ſuppos'd might be an eternal Blot upon his Reputation, which was then very fair, compounded with them at the beſt Rate he could, by parting with his Watch, Rings, and ready Money, and glad he was to get off ſo.

No ſooner had the Hoſier got off, but one of the Sharpers doggs him to his own Houſe; and in a Week after, a pretended Gentleman well dreſt, comes to him, and deſiring to ſpeak with him privately, tells him that ſuch a Gentlewoman had taken her Bed upon the Aſſault he had made upon her, and her Husband was reſolved to proſecute him with the utmoſt Severity the Law would allow of. The young Man being ſtill afraid of hurting his Reputation, advances a freſh Supply, rather than be plagu'd with any ſuch Vermin.

After a little Time, he was a third and fourth Time viſited, and it was pretended, that the Gentlewoman was brought to Bed of a dead Child, that they were forced to have a Man-Midwife, and her Life was deſpaired of: With ſuch Kind of Pretences they drain'd our young Spark, Time after Time, till his Subſtance was ſunk, and his Stock exhauſted. His Friends were at a Loſs to know the Reaſon of his Melancholy, and endeavoured to find out the Cauſe, but all in vain; he ſaw nothing but Ruin before him, and was driven by theſe Methods, almoſt to the laſt Degree of Deſpair, when walking one Day along the Street, was met by one of his *old School-fellows*, who ſurpriz'd to ſee him alter'd in ſuch a Manner, would needs force him to go and take a Glaſs, which with much Importunity he accepted. After a Glaſs or two had paſs'd, his School-fellow (who was then a City Officer in a conſiderable Poſt) was very preſſing to know the Occaſion of his Melancholy, upon which our Hoſier after many Importunities, told him the whole Story.

It was a very agreeable Surprize to the Officer, to hear the Hoſier name the Place, and Perſons who had ſo abus'd him, and he told him, if he'd be rul'd by him, he'd ſerve him, and adviſ'd him the next Time any of the Sharpers came, to ſend for him. It was not long before our Hoſier was again viſited by his former Chaps, and accordingly he did as his Friend directed. While they were in Diſcourſe, and the Sharper pleading and threatning, to get more Money, in comes the Officer; the Sharper ſurpriz'd to ſee the Officer, whom he knew was acquainted with his Character, and Way of living, would have made off; but the Officer telling him, he expected that Gentleman ſhould be righted, for he was his particular Friend; that he was well acquainted with the whole Story, and that if all the Money was not return'd in ſix Days, he and his Gang ſhould be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity. The Sharper knew too well the Intereſt the Officer had with the chief Magiſtrates, he then only begg'd for longer Time, for the returning the Money. The Officer would not agree to it, but ſeverely threaten'd upon Failure thereof to proſecute the whole Gang, ſome of which it ſeems liv'd in pretty good Credit outwardly.

The Sharper goes his Way, acquaints his Companions they were diſcover'd, and they thought it the beſt Way by ſome Means or other to anſwer the Officer's Demands; and accordingly by the Time prefix'd, the young Hoſier had all his Money return'd again to a Farthing.

We have the following Advice from *Dublin*, that a Student being expell'd from *Trinity* College for ſome groſs Immoralities there, in Revenge,

venge, pluck'd up the choiceſt Roots, and par'd off the Rinds of the fineſt Trees in the College-Gardens, the Damage whereof came to ſome Hundreds of Pounds: The Lord Chancellor was ſo enrag'd thereat, that he threatned to take away their Liberties; upon which Dr. *Baldwyn*, the Provoſt, advertized in the Publick Gazette, to diſcover or take the Author. After many fruitleſs Endeavours, he writes the following Sarcaſtical Lines, which he publiſh'd in the ſaid Gazette.

Indulgent Nature to each Kind beſtows
A ſecret Inſtinct to diſcern its Foes:
The Gooſe, *a ſilly Bird, forſakes the* Fox,
As Lambs *from* Wolves, *or* Sailors *ſteer from Rocks;*
The Rogue, *the* Gallows, *as his Fate foreſees,*
And bears a like Antipathy to Trees.

Philadelphia: Dec. 29.

This Day our Honourable Aſſembly met, and the 31*ſt* a Vote paſs'd the Houſe, for making 50,000 Pound more in Paper-Currency.

We hear a Petition will be preſented to the Houſe, for an Act to prevent for the future the like Irregularities which have happen'd in the Choice of Repreſentatives for Aſſembly; which, if ſo, it is not doubted but the Houſe will readily acquieſce with it; ſuch boiſtrous and rude Practices being a Reproach and Scandal to any Civil Society.

We have Advice from *Barbadoes*, that Capt. *Baxter*, late a Half-pay-Officer, and who has ſince taken up the Practice of the Law, has married the Widow *Salmon*, worth at leaſt 30,000 l. Sterling.

There are froze up in the Docks about this City, 14 Ships, 3 Snows, 8 Brigantines, 9 Sloops, 2 Scooners, beſides Shallops, *&c.*

As we ſhall make it our conſtant Endeavours to delight and inſtruct our Readers, in this Scarcity of Foreign News, we think the following remarkable and true Story of two Vertuous Women, cannot fail of being acceptable, and which we recommend to our Female Readers, whom we ſhall not forget to oblige, in our *Weekly Lucubrations.*

A Nobleman of one of the beſt Families in *England*, was bleſt in Marriage with a Lady, who by the Benevolence of a kind Providence, was the Repoſitory of all the Qualities of Body and Mind, that are deſirable by one that would find Friendſhip and Felicity in a Wife; but it ſo happened that, in reſpect to her, Affection and good Manners were wanting in his Lordſhip; but ſhe by an happy Education, being Miſtreſs of her Duty towards God, never, not under the ſevereſt Uſage, ſlackned that Obedience which ſhe had religiouſly contracted to pay to her Lord.

In Proceſs of Time, a Separation was ſuggeſted to his Lordſhip, who took a ſpeedy Occaſion of ſignifying it to his Lady; who at the firſt Hearing ceaſed to be Miſtreſs of her ſelf; but a little Recollection reſtored her the Life again which this Severity had taken from her; and after ſome Tears had leſſened the Weight that was upon her Spirits, ſhe threw her ſelf at the Feet of her Lord, and ſaid, *I deſerve a Diſcipline from Heaven, and it may be the Will of God, that I ſhould undergo this Puniſhment; but it does not appear to me, that I have deſerved it at the Hand of your Lordſhip; but ſince I cannot doubt of its being your Deſire, to which it has been the Care of my Life to pay an exact Conformity, to this, the moſt unwelcome Reproof that ever did attend me, my Compliance is ready, and in reſpect to Time, your Lordſhip ſhall be obeyed.*

Separation ſucceeded, and my Lord allow'd her in Proportion to her Quality, for a Time; but at length he ſhorten'd That, commanded her to retire from her Acquaintance, and to renounce her Quality, that it might not be known in her new Neighbourhood, who ſhe was: The poor Lady, who had read many hard Leſſons in the School of Obedience, reſign'd without Complaint, to the Will of her Tyrant; but my Lord, by clipping her Allowance in a gradual Way, depriv'd her of the Convenience of a Servant, and in a ſhort Time, a Report of her being dead circulated thro' the Town.

When common Fame had kill'd her, my Lord mourn'd in Form, and with Decency; but aſſured her at the ſame Time by the Hand that convey'd her Quarterage, that he would totally reſtrain, even that, if ever ſhe offered to riſe againſt this Report. Obedience ſhe very well underſtood, and obſerved, ſo that no Queſtion was made of her Death.

In ſome Time after, a Gentleman gave my Lord an Invitation to a Supper: An Accident led him thro' the Kitchen, where he ſaw a Laſs that immediately ſtruck his Fancy: His Paſſions roſe, and brought him back to her, and a Salute was attempted, which ſhe reſiſted with ſo much Modeſty and Good Manners, as gain'd upon him to a Degree that kindled a Deſire of making her his Wife, and he immediately propos'd it to her; to which ſhe ſaid, *My Lord, the vaſt Diſproportion that is between me and your Lordſhip, with the Stain that muſt accrue to you, renders it almoſt impoſſible for me to believe it your Intention; and I truſt that the Goodneſs of God will ſcreen me from any immodeſt Action.* The good Senſe, the Simplicity and Candour of the Woman ſtrengthned his Propenſity, and he ardently reply'd, *That he intended nothing worſe to her than Marriage, which, if ſhe conſented, ſhould be conſummated within the Week.*

The Ceremony paſs'd in a few Days, and her Deportment, grac'd with Piety and profound Humility, attracted the Eſteem even of thoſe that knew her not; and the Report of the former Lady's being dead, never met with Contradiction; ſo that this was every where received for the real Lady, and was viſited and reſpected by all the Ladies of Quality.

After this Marriage, my Lord totally neglected his former Lady; who for a Time had no Food but what came from a Credit that was given her by a generous and compaſſionate Tradeſman.

The Neglect of my Lord continued, the Debt ſwell'd to the Sum of ten Pounds, and my Lord's Care being wanting in the Payment of it, the

too

...d Lady went to the Creditor, and said, *Sir, I am largely indebted to you, and my next Care is, ... to discharge my Obligation; mine is not a common Case, and under a full Assurance of Secrecy on ... Part, it is that I tell you, that I am the Wife ... a Nobleman, who cohabits with another Woman, ..., by Neglect, has reduced me to the last Extremity ... Want; but my greatest Concern is for you, and your ... vice is requir'd in the Case.*

Madam, said he, *permit me to arrest you, and ... your self to be ill used by the Officers under the ... dow of your Lord; but assure your self, that it ... ll be my Choice to lose my Debt, rather than you ... uld have ill Treatment; and this should not be my ... oice, had I not a View in it to a greater Good to ... r Ladyship.*

The good Lady consented: The Officers ...z'd her: And as they were leading her over ...*coln's-Inn-Fields*, against my Lord's Lodgings in ...*Bourn-Row*; the poor Lady refused to go any ...ther, upon which the Officers, in their merci... Way, began to drag her, tore her Cloaths, ...d pull'd he Hair about her Shoulders: The ...ple gather'd, a great Noise ensuing, the re...ed Lady heard it, and ran immediately to a ...ndow of the Dining-Room, out of which ...e saw this afflicted Object: She ordered her ...man down Stairs, to enquire into the Mean... of that Disorder; who returned with this ...wer, *That it was a poor Gentlewoman under an ...st for ten Pounds, and the Officers were leading ... to Prison. O stop them*, said the Lady, *I'll pay ... Debt; bid one of the Officers come up.* When ... Officer came, *Why are you so cruel*, said she, ...*at poor Gentlewoman? She is our Prisoner*, said ... *and because the Debt is not paid, the Plantiff has ...ed her to the* Marshalsea; *she refuses to go, and ... are obliged to use Violence, for it is our Duty to ...ry her over. Here is your Debt and Charges*, said ... Lady, *and let your prisoner come to me.*

When the Officers were discharged, she turn... to the distressed Lady, and said, *Madam, you ... the Look and Manners of a Gentlewoman, which ...avates my Concern for your deplorable Condition. ... tell me who you are, and how I may convey to ... such Relief as you shall need in Time to come. Ma...*, said the poor Lady, *your Charity will be ve... welcome to me, but I should be glad if your Lady... would decline the Knowledge of my Person. No, ...dam*, said she, *I must know who you are, for I ...relieve you according to your Quality. Madam*, ... the poor Lady, *it seems a very hard Fate that ...rson of your Vertue and Liberality, should undergo ... Affliction, that I am afraid will be given you, by ... Account which you require. Why, Madam*, said the ...ed Lady, *should it give me any other Concern, ... that which is a Debt from me to every Object? ...dam*, said the poor Lady, *it too nearly concerns ... self. Nay then*, said the other, *I demand it ... Right. If you will know*, said the good Lady, ... to tell you that *I am the Lady* C---n; *and have ...t in your Lord before you, which I am persuaded ...e ignorant of; and if my Lord had continued to ... the bare Conveniencies of Life, his Character ...d not have been darken'd by my Complaints; for I know that any Resentment on my Part, would not prevent the Sin in my Lord, and on your Part there is no Guilt contracted; for the Report of my Death is your Justification in all that is past; and the Will of my Lord being the Rule of that Part of my Actions which relate to him, I was determined to a Compliance till absolute Necessity should force my Intention.*

Madam, said the Reputed Lady, *I will know the Truth of this Matter before I sleep; and do assure you, that if it shall appear to me, as you say, I shall not only renounce the Bed of my Lord, but do the best Offices I can towards your Reconciliation. I expect my Lord home every Moment, and it may not be well for you, to be here at his coming in; but please to let me know where you are, that the good Offices I intend you, may not be lost; and it is my Request, you would accept this Purse, for you will find immediate Subsistance in it.*

The poor Lady withdrew, and my Lord came home in a very little Time, who finding the *Reputed Lady* in great Affliction, asked the Meaning of that Disorder. *My Lord*, said she, *a sad Accident has brought a Thing to my Knowledge, upon which I am to ask you a Question, and I conjure you to answer to it, as you will answer it at the Great Tribunal. Is your first Lady living?* After some Pause, said he, *What, have you heard of her. Madam? My Lord*, said she, *it is not an Hour since I paid a Debt to rescue her from the Sheriff's Officers, who had torn her Cloaths, and used the greatest Rudeness, because she refused to go to Prison; and from her own Mouth I extorted an Acknowledgment of her Quality and present Condition; but it came from her with such a Regret that seem'd to regard the Quiet and Credit of your Lordship. So that from this Day I must forbear your Bed; but shall never be wanting in the best Services I can contribute, and I shall have no Enjoyment till you cohabit with your Lady in Comfort.*

She renounc'd his *Bed*, and prevail'd with him to receive his first Lady; and by her good Offices, their Peace was preserved till *my Lady* died. After which my Lord propos'd Marriage again, and she then became his lawful Wife.

My *Lord* settled 400 *l.* a Year upon her, which was the most his Estate could then bear; out of which, in Honour to the Family, she gave 300*l.* to a suffering Branch of it, and retir'd to a cheap Country, that the 100 l. which remain'd to her, might carry her with Decency to the Grave; and not long since she ended a Life that edified all that had the Blessing of her Acquaintance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Seventy Six Acres of Land, within Six Miles of *Philadelphia* bounding on *Cobb*'s Creek, with the Privilege of joyning a Dam, and overflowing the Lands on the other Side of the Creek, which is constant, and one of the best Streams in *Pennsylvania* for a Mill.

Cedar-Shingles and Boards.

And a Parcel of good Sadlers-Ware very cheap.

RUn away from *Daniel Prichard*, in the County of *Bucks*, a Servant Woman named *Elizabeth Skit*, of a short Stature, thick and fat, light Hair'd, with a broad red Face, had on a strip'd Linsey-woolsey Petticoat and Wastecoat, a Gown with broad red Stripes, blue Stockings, and Leather-heel'd Shoes. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that her Master may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and Reasonable Charges.

A likely young Negro Man, fit for Plantation Work, to be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

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